

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INTRODUCTION OF RULES OF ORIGIN LEGISLATION

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1999

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to amend the rules of origin for certain textile products. This bill would amend the rule of origin requirements contained in section 334 of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (URAA) in order to allow dyeing, printing, and two or more finishing operations to confer origin on certain fabrics and goods. Specifically, this dyeing and printing rule would apply to fabrics classified as of silk, cotton, man-made, and vegetable fibers and certain products classified in enumerated headings of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule.

Under current law, fabrics and certain products derive their origin in the country where the fabric is woven or knitted, notwithstanding any further processing (such as dyeing and printing). This bill would change that rule for fabrics and products included within its scope and would base origin determinations for customs and marking purposes in the place where these finishing operations take place.

Enactment of this bill would also settle a longstanding dispute in the World Trade Organization (WTO) brought by the European Union (EU) against the United States regarding section 334 of the URAA. The Administration worked with the EU—in close consultation with U.S. industry—to resolve outstanding concerns with respect to section 334, and, in August, concluded a settlement with the EU, under which the Administration agreed to propose new legislation to Congress to amend section 334.

I urge my colleagues to support swift enactment of this bill. It is non-controversial, was drafted in consultation with domestic industry, will have minimal effect domestically, and will settle an outstanding trade irritant between the European Union and United States. I look forward to its passage into law in the remaining weeks of the congressional session.

TRIBUTE TO STEVE SIMPSON

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1999

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this moment to recognize the hard work and dedication of Deputy Steve Simpson, a fine police officer who has represented the Orange County Sheriff's Department since 1990. Deputy Simpson has been recognized as Deputy of the Year for Orange County because of his outstanding dedication and service to the citizens of Orange County.

Deputy Simpson began his career in 1990 at the Central Men's Jail, he also served at the James A. Musick Facility and the Central Women's Jail. He worked quickly to establish himself as an outstanding patrol officer. His work ethic and willingness to handle any assignment has endeared him to his peers and supervisors. In the last year alone Deputy Simpson has made 99 arrests including 12 felony arrests. He is a member of the Tactical Support Team and serves as a specialist on the actual entry team. Deputy Simpson currently serves as a patrol officer in the City of Lake Forest.

Mr. Speaker, Deputy Steve Simpson is an outstanding member of the Orange County Sheriff's Department and is a valuable asset to our community. Law enforcement officers risk their lives daily to provide safety to our nation and Deputy Simpson has provided safety with excellence. Deputy Simpson truly deserves this recognition as South Orange County Exchange Club Officer of the Year and I am pleased to recognize his accomplishments before this House today.

TRIBUTE TO GENESIS FAMILY HOME

HON. ROBIN HAYES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1999

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. and Mrs. John K. Edmond, Sr., founder of the Genesis Family Home in Concord, North Carolina.

The Genesis Family Home's philosophy is to create a new beginning for young adults, ranging from 9 to 17.

The Genesis Family Home provides a residential setting for these young adults for whom removal from home to a community-based residential setting is essential to facilitate treatment.

Treatment is targeted to those who no longer meet criteria for in-patient psychiatric services or intensive residential treatment and need a step-down placement in the community, or those who have been placed in non-residential community setting and need a more intensive treatment program.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are responding to the children in need in our community that need our help in the transition back into family life.

Positive role models are often hard to find, the Johnson's aren't only role models—they are the boost these young adults need to survive.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the Genesis Family Home on the difference it is making on our community.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. KENNETH GAMBLE AND UNIVERSAL COMMUNITY HOMES

HON. ROBERT A. BRADY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1999

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor one of my most distinguished constituents, Kenneth Gamble and the organization he created, Universal Community Homes.

Many of my colleagues will recognize Kenny Gamble as the pop music icon who gave us the "Sound of Philadelphia" as he steered Philadelphia International Records to the heights of the music industry. The unmistakable sounds of artists such as the Intruders, The Delfonics, The Spinners, The O'Jays, Phyllis Hyman, Teddy Pendergast, and Harold Melvin and the Blue Notes have enriched the lives of all Americans. It was Kenny's vision and hard work that made that possible.

Mr. Speaker, Kenny Gamble could have chosen to take his well earned financial rewards and enjoy the "good life" away from the urban environment. Instead, he came back home to Philadelphia. We often hear people say that they want to make a difference. Well, Kenny Gamble has made a difference. He has taken an area that was plagued by drugs, violent crime and abandoned buildings and made from it a true community. He built houses, made community-based small businesses possible, mentored children, and did so much more. Throughout all this, he set an example. He showed young people in the neighborhood he grew up in that they could succeed without using or selling drugs. That the ball field is not the only way to escape poverty. That faith in God and respect for people is an honorable way to live. And most of all, that one need not flee ones past to live a bright future.

Mr. Speaker, the non-profit development company Mr. Gamble founded, Universal Community Homes has already completed over \$13 million in real estate and economic development programs, holds leadership positions in 13 community partnerships, and currently operates several educational, social and human service programs at 4 locations. Under Mr. Gamble's direct leadership and tremendous financial commitment, Universal Community Homes, in a relatively short period of time, has begun one of the largest concentrated community development initiatives in the history of Philadelphia.

Mr. Speaker, October 13, 1999 has been designated Universal Community Homes Day in Philadelphia. I urge all my colleagues to join me in honoring this great man and his proud organization.

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

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

A TRIBUTE TO SONDR A MILLER

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1999

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my great admiration for Judge Sondra Miller, an extraordinary jurist and community leader who will be honored with the Diane White "Advocate for Women's Justice" Award on October 28th.

Judge Miller has enjoyed a remarkable career in the law. Currently an Associate Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, she has previously served as a Justice of the Supreme Court for the Ninth Judicial District, and as a Family Court Judge in Westchester County.

Judge Miller has also lent her energy and expertise to a great number of organizations which support our legal system and advance the values of a strong society. Her expertise and commitment to women and children has been especially inspiring. Judge Miller has been the Co-Chair of the New York State Task Force on Family Violence, the Founder of Judges and Lawyers Breast Cancer Alert, and a Commissioner of the Governor's Permanent Judicial Commission on Justice for Children, among many other volunteer posts.

To each challenge, Judge Miller brings a keen legal mind, a genuine devotion to our system of law, and a determination to seek justice. It is no wonder that she has been recognized repeatedly by her peers, receiving honors such as the Westchester Woman of the Year Award, the Founders Award from the Woman's Bar Association of the State of New York, and the New York State Bar Association Howard A. Levine Award for Outstanding Work in the Area of Children and the Law.

Judge Miller's commitment to the law is matched by an equally powerful devotion to the larger community. She has been active in a wide variety of organizations, ranging from the League of Women Voters, to Hadassah, to Planned Parenthood. In each case, Judge Miller has earned the respect and admiration of friends and associates.

In short, Judge Miller is a trail-blazer whose work and personal example have made a difference to countless Americans, and who continues to offer the very highest quality of personal and professional service.

I am proud to join in recognizing Judge Sondra Miller and confident that she will remain a leading light for many years to come.

ADDRESS BY H.E. LENNART MERI,
PRESIDENT OF ESTONIA

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1999

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following for the RECORD.

ADDRESS BY H.E. LENNART MERI, PRESIDENT OF ESTONIA, AT THE BREAKFAST OF THE JOINT BALTIC AMERICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE HONORING THE MEMBERS OF THE BALTIC CAUCUS OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 13, 1999—WASHINGTON, DC

Mr. Chairman, Members of Congress, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I appreciate being here in this very distinguished company. I appreciate the opportunity to address this distinguished audience here today and I will do so in a triple capacity: as an Estonian, as a representative of the Baltic states, and as European. I will focus on the challenge of NATO enlargement to the Baltic states, but I will do so in the context of the evolving European-U.S. relationship and of the situation in and the relationship with the Russian Federation.

The world today is changing, and it should be our joint endeavor to change it in a way, which promotes our common interests. These interests include, both as far as Estonia and the U.S. are concerned, a stable and secure Europe and a stable, secure, democratic and cooperative Russia. The question is how to achieve these two aims. I will present to you my case that, including the Baltic States in NATO can actually contribute to both.

Ladies and Gentlemen, the security relationship between the US and Europe is changing and evolving. What is not and what should not change is the American commitment to European security. After all, for forty years it was the United States presence in Europe that guaranteed safety and freedom to the non-communist part of the continent. Even in countries that were not and are not members of NATO it is generally acknowledged today that their safety was a consequence of the United States military presence in Europe. For all the manpower and military hardware that the European NATO members themselves put up it was essential for America to be ever-present and ready to support and lead the defense of western Europe, should it come to that. Today, the security situation has altered drastically. In this situation it is clear that we Europeans have to do more and that we have to be better prepared to manage crises on our own doorstep to be a more partner to the United States.

The contrary, the US presence in Europe is today as vital as it has ever been. History has shown that the United States will be involved, sooner or later, in a European conflict. This is a sign of our close economic ties, but it is more importantly, and I believe above all, a sign of the convictions and values we share on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean. Therefore we must continue to work together to strengthen and expand the still all too narrow area where democracy rules and human rights are respected. It is right of the United States to want its European partners to contribute more and it is right of the Europeans to strengthen common defense capacities. Yet all this means is that we are restructuring a successful and vital relationship. We are not—and we must not—alter the fundamental principles on which this co-operation is based, and these principles are caught up in one word: NATO. NATO is today and will remain for the foreseeable future the only organisation capable of ensuring a safe and secure Euro-Atlantic region.

Estonia and our two Baltic neighbours, Latvia and Lithuania, wish to be part of this co-operation. Or rather I should say that we are already part of it. Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have been working together with NATO forces in Bosnia and now in Kosovo. We are exercising with US and European forces on a regular basis. In the very near future Estonian radar stations and those of our neighbours will be hooked up to NATO systems and we will start exchanging vital information.

Thus the co-operation between Estonia and NATO, between our neighbours and NATO is already happening. We have demonstrated clearly our willingness and readiness to contribute to European and Trans-Atlantic security and stability because we believe that

this also affects our security. Kosovo and Bosnia were not far away events in far away places but were of direct relevance to our own national security. If one nation in Europe is not secure then no one is secure. We may be able to avoid direct conflict, but we cannot avoid refugees and disruptions in trade that result from these wars. Therefore it is in our direct national interest to contribute to European and Trans-Atlantic security, just as I am convinced that it is in the United States interest to remain engaged in Europe.

This is the reason why we wish to join NATO and this is why I believe it is also in the national interest of the United States to have the Baltic states become members of the Alliance.

Ladies and Gentlemen, it is fashionable for some nowadays to speak of a realist, or neo-realist policy agenda. The argument is that what worked well until the end of the Cold War will work well today. I would be the last one to dispute that the US policies, which led to the collapse of the Soviet Union, were wrong or ineffective. On the contrary; they were right and effective. But the world of 1999 is different from the world of 1989, or 1979, 69 or 59. We no longer have the Cold War; we no longer have the Soviet Union. Instead we have a Central Europe stretching from the Gulf of Finland to the Adriatic and Black Seas that is free once more and we have a Russia which is struggling to find a democratic path. We also have an independent Ukraine, and Georgia and Azerbaijan and Armenia . . . The list goes on! And we are faced with the fact that the United States truly is the one remaining superpower.

Thus, our policy agenda today should also proceed from the fact that we face a new world, which requires new solutions. The world of tomorrow is in the process of being shaped. In shaping this world we must act with great agility and great speed. Whether we term the policies realistic or idealistic or something in between has in this case no relevance. What is required is determined action. Any other approach is, I believe, simply unrealistic.

I am convinced that the United States has a profound interest in leading this endeavour. An expanded area of democracy and freedom is in the US interest, because it increases stability. And stability in turn is a catalyst for economic development, which increases trade, and so on. And one major way of increasing stability is to continue the enlargement of NATO.

There will be those—perhaps even here, in this room—who will say that I am wrong, that continuing the enlargement of NATO will only irritate Russia, make it even harder to deal with and that for that reason NATO should not expand. Certainly not to the Baltic states.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Dreams of the instant birth of a free and democratic Russia, where human rights would be respected were very popular in the West at the beginning of this decade. We in Estonia never shared this enthusiasm. But neither do we share the gloom of many Western observers today who seem to write off Russia and to say that nothing good will ever come out of there. I believe that Russia can indeed become a truly democratic country. But it will simply take a lot of time. What Russia needs during this time of growing up is firm guidance on what is and what is not permitted in our new world.

Today we see once again the bombing of villages and the killing of civilians in Chechnya. We see the deportation of tens of thousands of persons from Moscow—simply because of the different colour of their skin. And we see worrying calls for a strong man

to lead Russia. All of these symptoms give cause for concern. We must in no way nurture these trends, we must in no way give people who advocate such policies a reason to believe that they are accepted or tolerated by the West. Rather we have to support those politicians in Russia who even today are expressing reservations about the war in Chechnya and the deportation of persons because of the colour of their skin. We must nurture the democratic forces in Russia, however weak, so that Russia may one day find the political will to abandon her post-feudal way of thinking and start to build a civil society. This means supporting the Russian democrats and providing assistance, but precisely targeted assistance. It means staying engaged with Russia. It means stability around Russia will be the best way to assist her democratic forces. It also means enlarging NATO to include those countries of central Europe that wish to join, including the Baltic states.

Ladies and Gentlemen, One of the fundamental tenets of our common heritage is the promotion of the free right of men and nations to choose their destiny. It is a tenet, which underpins the international society in which we live and where we wish to live. This is the principle, which should guide us when discussing the future NATO membership of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Any word—any hint—that Russia has a say in this matter will only strengthen those in Moscow who aim to do things the old feudal way. It will strengthen those who do not wish to have Russia become a member of the democratic society of nations. It will bring us all further from the goal of enhancing the sphere of stability and security in Europe.

In short, Baltic NATO membership is in the interest of those who wish to strengthen democracy in Russia.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have approached Baltic membership in NATO from two angles: from a European and from a Russian one. Europe's role within NATO is growing and the Baltic states are committed to being part of this development. We are willing to carry our share of the burden.

On the other hand, Russia's future is only now taking shape and Baltic membership of NATO will help steer this development in the right direction.

The Baltic Caucus in the Senate and in the House and Baltic Americans are a crucial element in our strategy for gaining membership of the Alliance. It is you who are our advocates both here in Washington and across the United States. I hope that my presentation here today has further served to strengthen your resolve and has provided you with some additional ideas on this issue. I am convinced that by working together we can achieve our common goal so that Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania may in the near future join the United States as full members of NATO.

By working together, Estonia and the US, the Baltic states and the US, Europe and the US, we can ensure that our world of tomorrow will be somewhat safer, somewhat more democratic, somewhat more prosperous than the world of today.

Thank you.

TRIBUTE TO REAR ADMIRAL
NORBERT R. RYAN, JR.

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1999

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Rear Admiral Norbert R. Ryan, Jr.,

the outgoing Chief of Legislative Affairs for the U.S. Navy. During the past three years, he has proven to be an invaluable asset to the House Armed Services Committee, the House of Representatives and the Congress. It is an honor to have the opportunity to thank Rear Admiral Ryan for his dedicated service and to recognize him for his accomplishments.

A native of Mountainhome, Pennsylvania, Rear Admiral Ryan began his military career after graduating from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1967. From the beginning, Rear Admiral Ray demonstrated his leadership skills, and in 1993 after a distinguished career as an aviator, Rear Admiral Ryan was selected for rear admiral (lower half). In 1996, Rear Admiral Ryan was selected to represent the Navy on Capitol Hill as Chief of Legislative Affairs. Given the significant changes in Navy leadership during his tenure, Rear Admiral Ryan's steadfast leadership and strategic vision may be credited with keeping the Navy's legislative strategy on course. Over the past three legislative cycles, I watched as he successfully navigated Navy leadership through difficult challenges to key naval programs including the F/A-18E/FSuperhornet, the CVN-77/CVN(X), the DD-21, Tactical Tomahawk, Virginia Class Submarines, shipyard maintenance and the Navy's role in Kosovo.

As Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, I have had the pleasure of working closely with Norb Ryan. His success has been due in no small part to the strong relationships that he has built with Members of the House and our staffs. He enhanced these action, and established an impressive program to maximize congressional exposure to the men and women who serve in the Navy and Marine Corps.

Rear Admiral Ryan may also be credited with initiating a series of Congressional Constituent Caseworker workshops by geographical region. Today, these workshops are invaluable to Members of Congress and ensure that we have the information we need on Navy programs to respond to the concerns of our constituents.

Rear Admiral Ryan's tireless efforts throughout his distinguished career have benefited America's Navy. He is a spirited and resourceful naval officer with whom it has been a pleasure to work. I look forward to working with Norb in the future and am certain that his contributions in the years ahead will continue to benefit both the Navy and the Nation.

While his presence on Capitol Hill will be missed, Rear Admiral Ryan will be doing critically important work in his new role as Chief of Naval Personnel. I can think of few officers as well suited to leading America's navy into the new millennium. As his career sails on, I would like to send Rear Admiral Ryan the traditional Navy farewell wish—"Fair Winds and Following Seas!"

TRIBUTE TO MIKE PETRO

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1999

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Firefighter Mike Petro for his dedication and service to the Orange County Fire Department. Mike

Petro joined the fire service in 1984 as a volunteer fire fighter in north San Diego while he was a freshman in college. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection later hired him to be a Seasonal Firefighter. In 1989, Mike was hired as a Firefighter with the Orange County Fire Department, now the Orange County Fire Authority (OCFA).

During Mike Petro's service career he has participated in and remains on several Fire Authority and County wide pre-hospital emergency care committees including: Local 3631 Pre-Hospital Care Committee, Equipment Project Team and EMS Continuous Quality Improvement Steering Committee. He has served as a Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) Instructor and teaches CPR classes for the OCFA's community CPR program. Additionally, he is an Emergency Medical Technician instructor for Rancho Santiago Community College and a guest lecturer for Saddleback Community College's Paramedic program. Mike Petro has also been a Paramedic Preceptor and an assistant instructor for Career and Reserve OCFA fire fighter academies.

Mr. Speaker, firefighters provide key services in protecting communities and citizens, as well as our Nation's forests. Mike Petro has gone above and beyond the call of duty in his service to the Orange County Community. I am proud to recognize Mike Petro as Firefighter of the Year.

TRIBUTE TO ANSON COUNTY
JAYCEES

HON. ROBIN HAYES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1999

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Anson County, North Carolina chapter of the Jaycees.

The Anson County Jaycees were recognized as the number one chapter in North Carolina Jaycees Parade of Excellence.

The Jaycees are a national organization of men and women between the ages of 21-39 who want the best opportunities for leadership development, volunteerism, and community service.

At the fall convention of the North Carolina Jaycees, The Anson County chapter also was awarded first place out of approximately 90 chapters.

Individual members were also recognized for their successes: Ken Caulder, Mark Snuggs, and Jennifer Tucker were 3 of the Anson Chapter's 48 members who were singled out for their good deeds.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the Anson County Jaycees on the difference they are making on our community and I wish them continued success as they look forward to the next convention in February 2000.

TRIBUTE TO CATCH IN
PHILADELPHIA

HON. ROBERT A. BRADY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1999

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Citizens Acting Together Can

Help (CATCH), as it celebrates its 20 years of service and commitment to the community. CATCH is a non-profit organization incorporated in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on November 12, 1976. The Corporation was established to assume responsibilities for the operation of the Community Mental Health and Retardation Center in Catchment Area 2B, located within the Southwestern portion of Philadelphia.

On July 1, 1979 CATCH assumed full responsibilities for the operations of the Community Mental Health Center, giving the Center the operational name of CATCH Community Mental Health/Mental Retardation Center. The Center is currently under the leadership of Raymond A. Pescatore, Chief Executive Officer with Edward C. Mintzer, Jr., Esq., serving as Board Chairman.

CATCH is a full-service, accredited Mental Health/Mental Retardation Center committed to serving citizens of Philadelphia.

CATCH continues to attract the attention of the community through its reputation of reliable service, leadership qualities and strong commitment. In keeping with its reputation of high quality care, CATCH serves the community offering the following services: Residential and Emergency Services, Mental Health Services and Developmental Disabilities Services.

In recognition of its years of service, I join the Citizens Acting Together Can Help, Inc., as it celebrates its 20 year anniversary.

IN HONOR OF MRS. STELLA M.
ZANNONI

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1999

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in memory of Mrs. Stella Zannoni, a retiree of the honorary consul of Italy for the State of Ohio, who died in August.

Mrs. Zannoni took an active part in her community. She was appointed honorary consul by the Italian government in 1978, as well as being the co-owner and secretary-treasurer of Cleveland Imported Groceries and Wines Inc. At the store Mrs. Zannoni assisted customers in obtaining answers to questions about pensions, property matters and visas. In view of all who had the pleasure to know her and to work with her, she managed to help and touch the lives of tens of thousands of Clevelanders. The current honorary consul of Italy member was quoted saying that Mrs. Zannoni set an example for the Italian community with her selflessness and strength.

Mrs. Stella Zannoni received several honors and awards for her service in the Cleveland community as well as in the Italian Community. She was a steadfast believer in the art of the possible, of providing opportunities to all, and in the idea that anything was possible with the proper amount of hard work, diligence and sense of hope and optimism. She had spirit, spunk and outgoing joy for others. Mrs. Stella Zannoni will be greatly missed.

My fellow colleagues please join me in honoring the memory of Mrs. Stella Zannoni, a true beacon in the Cleveland community.

TRIBUTE TO BRADLEY JAY
RICHES

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1999

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Deputy Brad Jay Riches for his tremendous service as Deputy Sheriff for the Orange County Sheriff's Department. Deputy Riches began his service originally as a Paid Call Firefighter with Orange County Fire Authority and as an Emergency Medical Technician before joining the Orange County Sheriff's Department in 1989.

Deputy Riches attended the Sheriff's Academy and graduated as a Deputy Sheriff in 1990. He worked in the Musick Facility and the Central Main jail prior to his transfer to the Patrol Division in 1998. Deputy Riches began his assignment with the City of Lake Forest Police Services Unit in December 1998.

On Saturday, June 12, 1999 at approximately 1 am, Deputy Riches was making a routine patrol check of a convenience store in Lake Forest when he was suddenly and without provocation, shot and killed by a suspect. Law enforcement officers put their lives at risk daily to ensure the safety of our citizens. Deputy Brad Riches paid the ultimate price for our safety, with his very life.

Mr. Speaker, I am deeply honored to recognize Deputy Brad Riches for his tremendous service and sacrifice for the citizens of Lake Forest, California. His brave service to our community will not be forgotten.

THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
ALLIANCE FOR THE MENTALLY
ILL

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1999

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the Alliance for the Mentally Ill, an outstanding non-profit association which will celebrate its 25th Anniversary on October 14, 1999.

The Alliance for the Mentally Ill is a special organization whose membership includes individuals who suffer from mental illnesses and their families. These dedicated people contribute almost all the funding for this nationwide group. Their hard work and commitment to the improvement of the lives of the mentally ill is truly remarkable.

Mr. Speaker, the founders of Alliance for the Mentally Ill first met in San Mateo County, California, in 1974 to discuss their concerns about the treatment of their mentally ill children. The organization has grown tremendously since then, but it still has the same intense personal concern for the people it serves. In 1979 a national group was established, based in Washington D.C. I am happy to say that the National Alliance for the Mentally Ill (NAMI) now has representatives in all fifty states.

As its membership grew from ten people to over two hundred thousand, the fundamental mission of the Alliance has remained the

same—to fight discrimination, to educate the public and those who are suffering, and to strive towards better treatment and research for an illness that has been historically misunderstood. This organization fights the traditional isolation and fear of mental illness with knowledge and compassion.

The Alliance for the Mentally Ill provides a network of support groups and educational services to assist families of the mentally ill at the local level. It has now assumed a vital role in our nation's health care community and is working closely with professionals on a variety of programs. Some of the programs it has helped to implement include a local mental health care center and an agency that provides supported housing. Newsletters and speakers keep the community active and informed about the important issues affecting the mentally ill. The organization has promoted a greater awareness of mental illness and encouraged our community colleges to implement peer counseling programs. As always, the Alliance has focused on helping adolescents and children, who are so much in need of special support.

Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute to the Alliance for the Mentally Ill on this important 25th anniversary. This outstanding organization deserves our gratitude and our congratulations for a quarter century of selfless and dedicated service to the people of our nation.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE JESSIE
COLLINS TRICE

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1999

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a distinct honor to pay tribute to one of Miami-Dade County's unsung heroines, the late Jessie Collins Trice. Her untimely demise from the scourge of lung cancer last Friday, October 8, 1999 will truly leave a deep void in our midst.

Mrs. Jessie Collins Trice represented the best and the noblest of my community. Having dedicated a major portion of her life in championing the health care of African-Americans and Hispanics throughout Florida, she tirelessly advocated a monumental struggle toward ensuring the creation of the Health Choice Network to provide comprehensive primary and preventive health care to low-income and uninsured populations in minority communities. Her mission undergirded her belief that health care was a right for the poor and the underserved.

Ms. Trice was a multi-dimensional public servant, a civic activist par excellence, an indefatigable community-builder, a loving mother and a doting grandmother, completely unselfish in all her endeavors. The genuineness of her stewardship on behalf of our community was buttressed by her utmost consecration to her vocation as God's faithful servant, bringing hope and optimism to thousands of ordinary folks whose lives she touched so deeply, never holding anyone at arm's length.

What we most know about Jessie Trice is that she was a trailblazer in the realm of health care. She was the first Black to receive a nursing degree from the University of Miami, the first and only Black to serve as Director of

Nursing for the Miami-Dade County Department of Public Health, the only Black to have served as Chairperson of the Florida State Board of Nursing, and founder of the Miami-Dade Black Nurses Association. She also served as the past President of the Florida Association of Community Health Centers and the National Association of Community Health Centers.

For the past eighteen years, she held the distinction of President and CEO of the Economic Opportunity Family Health Center, Inc., the largest minority employer in the Liberty City community. Through a staff of 300 employees, more than 9-million dollars are added annually to the local economy. Her record of sustained service has been recognized at the local, state and national levels. This was evidenced by her appointment in 1991 to the National Advisory Committee on Infant Mortality by then Secretary of Health Louis Sullivan and the Florida Work Group on Health Care by the late Governor Lawton Chiles. Along with Elizabeth Taylor, she was featured in the Miami Herald as the distinguished "Miamian," after testifying before the U.S. Senate for increased funding for those afflicted with the HIV-AIDS virus.

This remarkable lady was my friend and confidante. I am deeply saddened by her passing away. She will indeed be an indelible reminder of the noble commitment and awesome power of public service on behalf of the less fortunate. Her faith was deep and genuine, and her love for our community defined her dynamic friendship and understanding. No one who knew Jessie—and being struck by her sunny disposition and optimism—went away not acknowledging the presence of a caring and compassionate community leader.

Jessie Collins Trice's life was akin to that of a burning candle. A candle's lifelong service is to shed its light to illuminate the darkness of pessimism and hopelessness—until it is consumed. She conscientiously consecrated her life by serving God through her fellow human beings—especially the women and children from the innercity. I do remember cogently her challenging words: "Our children are our future, and if we don't expend every effort to help our children, we won't have a future."

This Friday, October 15, 1999 at a funeral mass at the Archdiocese of Miami's St. Mary's Cathedral, I join the Miami-Dade County community to celebrate her life and her friendship. Undoubtedly, Jessie Collins Trice would urge us that her death does not represent an irrevocable termination or a grim finality. She would rather have us firmly believe that she will live on in the good deeds she amply left behind. She will carry on through the wonderful thoughts and memories we all have of her.

Like the God whom she served faithfully during her earthly sojourn, she came and lived among us that we may have life—and have hope more abundantly. This is the wonderful legacy Jessie Collins Trice left behind. And this is the gift with which she blesses us. May Almighty God grant her eternal rest!

LABOR CELEBRATION

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1999

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues a

very special celebration taking place in my district this week. The Greater Wilkes-Barre Central Labor Council will gather to recognize the contributions of organized labor over the last century. I am pleased and proud to have been asked to participate.

A number of my good friends at the Labor Council will preside at this event: President Sam Bianco, Vice-President Joseph Capece, Secretary Lois Hartel, Treasurer Joseph Gorham and Trustees Ed Harry, Ed Hahn, Ed Walsh, David Williams, and Jerry Kishbaugh. The banquet will feature a comprehensive slide show that depicts the struggles of labor over the last century, highlighting such victories as anti-child labor laws, free public education, voting rights, equal pay for equal work, Social Security, job-safety, workers compensation, civil rights, the eight-hour work day, the minimum wage, and other triumphs. The program will also highlight the historic contributions of the Greater Wilkes-Barre Central Labor Council, which received the 1998 National AFL-CIO Model Cities in Community Services Award.

The Greater Wilkes-Barre Central Labor Council was founded in September 1894 by a group of six men: John J. Casey and Daniel Shovlin of the Plumbers and Steamfitters Union, Pat O'Neill and John Gibbon of the Stone Cutters Union, Amos Ayers of the Carpenters Union, and David Brovea of the Painters Union. In the beginning, fear of being blacklisted and jailed forced the Council members to hold secret, hidden meetings. The first such meeting was held in an old stone yard until rain forced the gathering to move under a bridge. There, in the rain-soaked autumn air, the Labor Council was founded.

John J. Casey went on to head what was then called the Central Labor Union, or CLU and the Building Trades Council. By 1902, 118 local unions were affiliated with the CLU. In 1903, United Mine Workers President John Mitchell told the American Federation of Labor convention in Boston that Wilkes-Barre was the "best organized city in the United States." Within the next few years, it was common to see as many as 300 members at the bi-monthly meetings.

The father of Labor Council was John J. Casey, who sought to unite all the trade unions in the event of a major problem with local contractors. Casey, a central figure in the history of the local labor movement, came from an inspiring background. Born in a company-owned mining shack in the anthracite region, Casey lost his father in a mining accident at age eight. With no compensation laws in place at that time, Casey was forced to leave school and become a breaker boy, working ten-hour days for pennies. It was here that the seed of labor activism was born in John J. Casey.

John J. Casey realized legislation was needed to obtain equal labor rights and social justice for working men and women. He successfully ran for State Representative and, later, for the United States Congress. When he won his congressional seat in 1912, John J. Casey became the first labor leader ever elected to that body. During his tenure, he was instrumental in the passage of laws prohibiting child labor and supporting vocational education in public schools.

Mr. Speaker, I am extremely proud of the labor unions in Northeastern Pennsylvania. The unions not only brought fair labor prac-

tices to the area, they saved lives, protected our children, and are responsible for much of the wonderful quality of life we enjoy here. I join with this hardworking group of dedicated individuals in paying tribute to their origins, their heroes, and the rank-and-file laborers whose rights they so fiercely protect every day. I applaud the Greater Wilkes-Barre Central Labor Council for bringing the proud history of local labor unions to the attention of the Luzerne County community and send my sincere best wishes for continued success.

TAIWAN'S NATIONAL DAY

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1999

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of Taiwan's National Day, I wish to convey my best wishes to the people of Taiwan, congratulating them for their successes in the past and extending my sympathies to all the earthquake victims and their families. My prayers are with them.

Taiwan is a model of success in Asia. Through hard work and ingenuity, Taiwan has emerged as one of the strongest economies on the Pacific Rim and is a showcase democracy in the world. The accomplishments of Taiwan, whether economic or political, are truly impressive.

I am confident that Taiwan's future successes will remain impressive, despite the recent earthquake which has severely damaged Taiwan's economy and infrastructure. God-speed and good fortune to our friends in Taiwan as they rebuild their nation.

TRIBUTE TO TODD OFFORD

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1999

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Mr. Todd Offord as Reserve Firefighter of the Year for the City of Lake Forest. When Todd was 16 years old he began as a Fire Explorer and was certified in Fire Control and auto extrication. He also attended the Fire Explorer Academy at El Toro Marine Base. In 1989, Todd became a Paid Call Firefighter and has since attended the Driver/Operator academy, become certified as an Emergency Medical Technician, and attended the Orange County Fire Departments 562 hour Firefighter Academy.

In his time as a Reserve Firefighter, Todd has helped with yearly Christmas decorations, community fairs, serving food to the homeless and many other volunteer projects. Todd is currently employed by the El Toro Water District in customer service and continues to be a valuable asset to the Reserve Firefighters in Lake Forest.

Mr. Speaker, reserve firefighters provide key services in protecting communities and citizens, as well as our Nation's forests. Todd Offord has gone above and beyond the call of duty in his service to the Orange County Community. I am proud to recognize Todd Offord as Reserve Firefighter of the Year.

HONORING BILL BURKE FOR HIS
ROLE AS CHAIRMAN OF THE SAN
DIEGO CHAPTER OF THE AGC

HON. BRIAN P. BILBRAY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1999

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to honor and congratulate Bill Burke for the leadership and direction he has provided to the San Diego Chapter of the Associated General Contractors (AGC) over the last 23 years. As Chairman of AGC, his countless hours of persistent hard work have led to some great strides and advancements for general contractors in San Diego.

During Bill's tenure he provided fundamental leadership that expanded the tasks of the San Diego AGC by moving them into a multi-dimensional organization that not only strives to accomplish the goals and achievements of the construction industry, but also provides apprenticeships, safety, and benefit programs. He has demonstrated great flexibility and creativity over the last two decades to keep ahead of the changing role of general contractors and the construction industry in San Diego County.

At the end of this year Bill Burke will be retiring from his leadership position. He will remain a constant standard and hard act to follow for all future AGC Chairmen, his impact on the construction industry in San Diego county will be felt for many future generations. I thank him for all his efforts and congratulate him on his retirement and wish him the best of luck in all future endeavors.

WHAT ARE THE PRIORITIES OF
CONGRESS?

HON. DIANA DeGETTE

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1999

Ms. DeGETTE. Mr. Speaker, what are the priorities of this Congress? Today, the House voted on the Defense Appropriations Conference Report, the final vote to determine funding for the Department of Defense. The Defense Appropriations, Military Construction, and Energy and Water Appropriations bills together have provided \$289 billion in defense funds, which is \$8 billion more than was requested by the Administration. In addition, the Defense Appropriations Conference Report allocates \$1 billion for the procurement of "test" F-22 fighters and an additional \$275 million has been provided for the purchase of five unrequested F-15 jets. Extra funding, well beyond what is needed to maintain a strong defense, is being allocated to the Defense Department at the same time as programs that help the neediest Americans are being severely cut. Millions of children across the country are without health care, programs to help improve our children's education are being cut, and millions of people are living in poverty at a time when affordable housing is consistently decreasing. This Congress must better prioritize in order to provide for the needs of Americans.

Currently, 11 million children in the United States go without health insurance and

150,000 of them are in my home state of Colorado. Eight million children without health insurance could be insured using the excess \$8 billion in defense funding.

Several "test" F-22 fighters will be purchased by the United States at a cost of \$300 million per plane. Every uninsured child in Colorado who suffers because he or she cannot receive health care could be covered at half the price of a single F-22 fighter. Instead, the fighter jets will be produced while children in every state across America suffer due to a lack of needed health coverage.

Education is another area where deep funding cuts will harm our nation's children. Approximately \$3 billion has been targeted for cuts from the education budget for fiscal year 2000. These cuts damage education programs intended to assist over two million children. This proposal would cut programs that provide needed after school care, reading and math help for low-income children, and technology support for schools. Under current proposals, states would not receive grants to assist in School-to-Work programs and funding would be denied for drug and violence coordinators in middle schools across the country. The cost of a single F-22 fighter would provide approximately 750,000 low-income and needy children with lunches at school for a year through the National School Lunch program. In addition, about 675,000 needy students could be provided with school lunches at the cost of the five unrequested F-15 fighters provided for in the Defense Appropriations Conference Report. Instead, 2.9 billion dollars' worth of education programs are in danger of being underfunded.

Finally, even in today's booming economy, millions of Americans suffer from homelessness and poverty. According to a Congressional Research Service report by Morton J. Schusseim, "Housing the Poor: Federal Housing Program for Low-Income Families," on any given night, 600,000 people sleep on the streets because they have no home. In addition, 12.5 million people are classified by the government as having severe housing problems such as substandard and crowded living conditions. In recent years, there has been a 15.8 percent increase in the number of very-low-income households in the United States and the number of affordable housing units has decreased by 42 percent between 1974 and 1995. Severe physical deficiencies such as bad wiring, broken heating and dilapidated structures affect 3.1 million families that rent homes.

So, what are the priorities of this Congress? The answer lies in its actions. When defense is provided with billions of dollars more than what was requested, when too many kids remain uninsured, and when education initiatives and affordable housing programs are in danger of being cut by millions, it becomes crystal clear that the priorities of this Congress are grossly out of sync with those of the American people.

FOCUSING ON ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE IN THE NEW BRAUNFELS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

HON. CIRO D. RODRIGUEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1999

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the education efforts of the New Braunfels Independent School District in collaboration with the Center for Leadership in Science, Mathematics and Technology at the Alamo Community College District. These two educational districts have joined to host a meeting entitled "The Community Focuses on Academic Excellence," scheduled for October 19, 1999, in New Braunfels, TX. The meeting will address the need for more students to engage in hands-on science exploration in grades K-12.

The New Braunfels Independent School District has demonstrated an exceptional dedication to expand the educational horizons of its students, particularly in science. Together, the New Braunfels Independent School District and Alamo Community College District have invited a keynote speaker, Dr. Lawrence Lowery from the Lawrence Hall of Science at U.C. Berkeley, to discuss the topic "How Students Learn." The United States Marine Corps will be on hand to present \$10,000 for an Annenberg Satellite Dish for use in all schools in New Braunfels. The commitment of the school districts, the support of the parents, and the generosity of the community will help expand the horizons of our children.

Science is key to understanding the world we live in. It is important for our students to have the type of hands-on education in science that is both challenging and rewarding. Without exposure to the sciences early on, our students will be left behind on the road of educational advancement. We have seen time and again that a commitment to higher standards of education is a commitment to excellence and a commitment to our future.

I would like to commend the New Braunfels Independent School District for its focus on its students. The efforts of teachers, parents, and a community of supporters will help us reach our common goal, academic excellence and a love of learning.

WILT CHAMBERLAIN'S
PENNSYLVANIA LEGACY

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1999

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to one of the greatest basketball players, and one of the most magnificent Pennsylvanians that ever lived. As the Representative from Hershey, Pennsylvania, I have a unique remembrance of Wilton Norman Chamberlain.

On the tragic occasion of his death we remember his awesome physical stature and stunning agility, his God given athletic prowess. Inevitably, we recall what is one of the greatest feats in all of sport: Wilt Chamberlain's 100 point game. Chamberlain's 100 point game, a record that will surely stand through the next millennium, took place on March 2, 1962, in Hershey, Pennsylvania.

Wilt Chamberlain, a Philadelphia native, began his career with the Philadelphia Warriors in 1959. He remained loyal to his team for many years, and to people all over Pennsylvania, as evidenced by the game at Hershey. To his credit and the credit of the NBA, the value of bringing professional basketball to people in reaches otherwise untouched by the big city teams was well recognized.

Wilt Chamberlain's 100 point game will be remembered as one of the greatest athletic accomplishments of all time. But it will be remembered by the people of Hershey for the great and imposing presence that left its impression there 37 years ago, and remains to this day.

BALANCED BUDGET ACT CUTS TO MEDICARE

HON. JOHN ELIAS BALDACCI

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1999

Mr. BALDACCI. Mr. Speaker, Maine hospitals, home health agencies, and skilled nursing facilities are in a state of crisis. Congress must address this issue before we recess for the year.

I am proud of the fact that Maine health institutions are efficient and perform above the norm nationwide in regards to quality of care. But now our providers, especially those in rural areas, are suffering disproportionately under the Balanced Budget Act Medicare cuts, and our resources are stretched to the limit. With the BBA Medicare cuts, our hospitals will lose \$338 million over 5 years.

Maine has the lowest Medicare inpatient operating margins in the country. In fact, our operating margins are in the negative. Because of these already too-low Medicare reimbursement rates, any cuts to Medicare hurt Maine that much harder. There are no more margins left to cut. Cost shifting will occur and this will hurt all Maine citizens.

One area which particularly concerns me and my constituents is the effect of the interim payment system on home health agencies. The burden home health agencies have been asked to bear is extreme, especially when considering that the losses are spread among only 40 providers in the state. I hope that a fix can be developed for home health providers that includes the elimination of the 15 percent reduction in payments due to begin October 2000. Home health agencies in my district also ask that an outlier payment be added to the Interim Payment System to adequately account for high-need, high-cost patients. A flexible overpayment schedule, interest-free, would be helpful to providers, as well as a gradual raise in the per beneficiary limits for agencies falling under the national median and the extension of Periodic Interim Payments.

I am very concerned about the effects of the outpatient prospective payment system and the severe cuts Maine providers will experience under this reimbursement system. By HCFA's own admission in the May 7 published rule, rural hospitals will take the biggest hit in reimbursements from the outpatient PPS. The total reduction in the first year for all institutions will be \$900 million, or a 5.7 percent average reduction per facility. I hope we consider placing a ceiling on the level of cut any

hospital would face to their outpatient reimbursements.

Skilled nursing facilities are under particular burdens under the BBA as well. The prospective payment system is reducing payments by 20 percent. Rural facilities, especially, do not have the operating margins to absorb such a drastic cut. There are no accounting methods to increase payments for medically complex cases. On a related front, many providers believe the \$1,500 annual cap on therapy services is arbitrary and very hurtful for seniors. Many of these seniors have multiple therapy needs which can run out in a matter of months under this tight cap.

Changes in reimbursement for Graduate Medical Education unintentionally hurt family practice training in districts such as my own. I hope that this body reviews the technical corrections to GME reimbursements contained in my bill, H.R. 1222, which addressed this issue. These corrections are especially important for rural communities, where there are still shortages of family practice physicians.

Finally, I hope we consider as part of BBA corrective legislation the incorporation of provisions of H.R. 1344, the Triple-A Rural Health Improvement Act, developed by the Rural Health Care Coalition of the House. This bill is designed to address further the need for health care access for seniors in rural areas.

We must take the initiative to attack the problem of inadequate provider reimbursements now. I urge my colleagues to support the restoration of some of the most-harmful BBA cuts.

CELEBRATING THE HARRY AND ROSE SAMSON FAMILY RE- SOURCE CENTER

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1999

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity to share with my colleagues a few words of congratulations to the Neighborhood House of Milwaukee on the dedication of its Harry and Rose Samson Family Resource Center, as well as my sincere appreciation for the generosity of Harry Samson.

Neighborhood House has a long and rich history of service to children and families in my hometown of Milwaukee, WI. Its program services are delivered in a community setting and are tailored to meet the diverse needs of neighborhood residents. The goal has always been to build "Healthy Families in a Strong Community," and Neighborhood House has never forgotten that the one implies the other.

I have respected Harry Samson for years, and I have the deepest regard and admiration for his commitment to improving the lives of others in our community. Harry and his late wife, Rose have led by example, giving generously of their financial resources, their time and their creative energy to support the Children's Outing Association, Congregation Shalom, the Next Door Foundation, the Jewish Community Center, and other worthy organizations.

Today in Milwaukee, Harry Samson's many friends and admirers will join Neighborhood house leadership and staff and neighborhood

residents in celebrating Harry's latest gift to Milwaukee: the Harry and Rose Samson Family Resource Center. The Center will be home to a new and expanded program of services at Neighborhood House. These include support groups to help parents and other childcare givers, employment and work search resources and workshops, a clothing exchange to help families meet the clothing needs of growing children, a play area that will serve both parents and area in-home child care providers, and a health and wellness program with diagnostic screenings, nutrition information, immunization and other services.

Mr. Speaker, wish I could be in Milwaukee today to shake Harry's hand and thank him for his gift of renewed hope. I wish I could join the excited people touring the new Center for the first time. But I appreciate this opportunity to share their story with my colleague and to offer my most sincere appreciation to Harry Samson for this unparalleled devotion and generosity and my heartfelt congratulations to Neighborhood House on the dedication of the Harry and Rose Sampson Family Resource Center.

A TRIBUTE IN HONOR OF JOSEPH BARBERA

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1999

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Joseph Barbera, who, along with his partner Mr. William Hanna, created some of the most beloved characters of the twentieth century, including Scooby-Doo, Tom and Jerry, Yogi Bear and Boo Boo, The Flintstones, The Jetsons, Johnny Quest, Huckleberry Hound, and Quick Draw McGraw. For many generations of young viewers, these characters have served both as barometers of American culture and as tools for shaping the way these viewers relate to their family and friends. And not just in this country—Hanna-Barbera shows have been seen in nearly 100 countries and translated into 22 languages. It is with great pleasure that I speak today about part of that duo, Mr. Barbera, who is being honored with the Lifetime Achievement Award by the Italian American Cultural Society.

Joseph Roland Barbera was born in New York City in 1911 to Vincente and Frances Barbera. In the early 1930's in New York City, he began his famous animation career as an accountant, and fortunately for us, found that his more exceptional skills lay elsewhere. He started supplementing his work by drawing cartoons for magazines, and soon had a job as an animator. In 1937 his career took another turn, and Mr. Barbera joined MGM Studio's cartoon unit, where he met Mr. Hanna and the two immediately produced one of their most famous creations. Their first collaboration was titled "Puss Gets the Boot," which led to two of America's most entertaining pals, Tom and Jerry. The duo would eventually receive seven Academy Awards throughout the next two decades for their cat-and-mouse team.

In 1957, when MGM closed its animation studio, Mr. Barbera joined with Mr. Hanna in forming Hanna-Barbera Productions. A year later the studio had won the first of eight Emmy Awards for "The Huckleberry Hound

Show." The duo went on to create many more classics such as "The Flintstones," "the Jetsons," "Top Cat," and "The Adventures of Jonny Quest," to the great delight of viewers of all ages.

The reason that both adults and children have such an affinity to the shows can perhaps be given by Mr. Barbera himself. In a recent interview with the Las Vegas Review-Journal he said, "We never really played down to kids. We made what I call entertainment for families. The kids got on board and the adults came on board. We never really lost any of them." today, the Flintstones still rank as one of the top-rated programs in syndication history.

In addition to great talent, Mr. Barbera is blessed with a loving family. He and his wife, Sheila, live in Studio City, CA, where Mr. Barbera continues to serve as a creative consultant, most recently with the animated feature film "Tom and Jerry—The Movie." He is also blessed with three children, Jayne, a production executive; Neal, a writer/producer; and Lynn, married to a producer and a mother of two.

Mr. Speaker, I invite you and my colleagues to join with me in honoring Mr. Joseph Barbera, who has given many generations, both young and old alike, beloved characters like Scooby-Doo, Tom and Jerry, Yogi Bear and Boo Boo.

CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND ENFORCEMENT ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 5, 1999

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill. (H.R. 764) to reduce the incidence of child abuse and neglect, and for other purposes:

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend my fellow colleagues for their work in passing H.R. 764, the Child Abuse Prevention Act. This bill is a step in the right direction toward achieving our ultimate goal of eliminating child abuse.

Mr. Chairman, there are a few provisions currently being debated in the conference committee negotiations on H.R. 1501, the juvenile justice bill, that will help prevent child abuse and neglect. The first provision is the Parenting as Prevention Program. This program would provide parenting support and education centers to promote early brain development, child development and education.

The second provision that deserves our complete support is the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant, of which 25% is specifically reserved for prevention activities. This grant program would ensure that adequate resources are available for efforts aimed at preventing juvenile delinquency, including programs that prevent child abuse and neglect.

Numerous studies have concluded that there is a direct link between child abuse and a later onset of criminal activity as a juvenile. In fact, in one of the most detailed studies on this issue, the National Institute of Justice concluded that being abused or neglected as a child increased the likelihood of arrest as a ju-

venile by 59%. Therefore, we must invest in programs that help to reduce child abuse.

In my home state of New York, a fifteen year study of a nursing home visitation program reported that state-verified cases of child abuse and neglect were reduced by 79% among program participants. Furthermore, youths whose mothers participated in the program were 55% less likely to be arrested.

Mr. Chairman, as we debate juvenile crime, our primary focus should be on child abuse. I urge all of my colleagues to support these provisions that are put forth in the juvenile justice bill.

CAPTAIN SANDRA REDDING
MAKES HISTORY WITH CALI-
FORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1999

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like today to call your attention to an unprecedented accomplishment by Capt. Sandra Redding, who on Nov. 1 will become the first woman to serve as assistant chief of the California Highway Patrol.

A graduate of San Geronio High School in San Bernardino, Capt. Redding has risen quickly through the ranks of the CHP to her present position as commander for the San Bernardino area, where she has served since 1996.

Although she originally attended California State College, San Bernardino, with the goal of becoming a teacher, Capt. Redding developed a love of law enforcement and joined the San Bernardino Police Department in 1977. That same year, she was appointed to the CHP academy, and in 1978 joined that renowned law enforcement agency.

Serving throughout Southern California, Capt. Redding was promoted sergeant in 1983—the second woman to reach that position in the CHP. She became the second woman promoted to lieutenant in 1987, and was the third woman appointed as captain in 1996.

When she moves up to her new post as assistant chief, Capt. Redding will move to CHP headquarters in Sacramento to oversee programs in the Personnel and Training Division. She will be joined there by her husband, Jarrell, who is retiring after 27 years in the CHP, and stepdaughters Jessica and Jacqueline. But the Inland Empire will keep a claim on her through her proud parents, Joseph and Betty Hayes, who live in Highland.

Mr. Speaker, we can all be proud of the accomplishments of this product of San Bernardino schools. I ask you and my colleagues to join me in congratulating her and wishing her well in her new assignment.

VOA'S 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF
SPECIAL ENGLISH PROGRAMMING

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1999

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, the Voice of America (VOA) is celebrating 40 years of

broadcasting Special English programs. I call this to the attention of our colleagues because this is a service offered by the United States Government that is appreciated by millions around the world, but is little known here at home. VOA's Special English program was first broadcast over the international airwaves on October 19, 1959. Today, there are Special English broadcasts around the world seven days a week, six times a day, delivering the latest news and features on American culture, science, medicine, and literature.

Special English began as an experiment to communicate by radio clearly and simply with people whose native language is not English. It was an immediate success. Special English programs quickly became some of the most popular programs on VOA. Forty years later they still are. And they still are unique. No other international radio station has a specialized series of English news and feature programs aimed at non-native English speakers around the world.

VOA Special English is different from standard English in the way it is written and the way it is delivered. Its vocabulary is limited to 1,500 words. It is spoken slowly, in short, active-voice sentences. Although the format is simple, the content is not. Complex, topical subjects are described in an easy to understand, concise way.

Through the years, Special English has become a very popular English teaching tool, even though it was not designed to teach English. Its limited vocabulary, short sentences and slow pace of speaking help listeners become comfortable with American English. Individuals record the programs and play them over and over to practice their listening skills. Teachers of English in dozens of countries including China, Japan, Vietnam, Iran, Cuba, Russia, Nepal and Nigeria use Special English in their classes. They praise it for improving their students' ability to understand American English and for the content of the programs.

For many listeners, VOA Special English programs provide a window into American life that may change some misconceptions. A listener from China wrote:

A wonderful world appeared before my eyes through my radio receiver. There were your history, your everyday life, your brave and intelligent people and your words. To get a better appreciation about you, I spent most of my spare time in learning. I could say you presented people like me, those who have only limited English knowledge, an approachable American culture and acted like a usher leading us into it.

For other listeners, VOA Special English provides information that they cannot get elsewhere. A listener in Havana, Cuba writes:

I'm sure that you are not able to imagine how many people listen to you every day. What is important in Special English is that you broadcast the most important news and later give us important reports about science, environment, agriculture and then follow with 15 minute programs about all the things people are interested in.

And for other listeners, VOA Special English offers a way of learning American English. A listener in Tehran, Iran writes:

It was summer 1993 that I started listening to your programs, and during the first summer, I really had a great improvement in my English speaking, specially my accent. Many

times I wanted to write letters to you, but I was afraid, because I was not sure I could write in a way that I could reflect what was in my heart. I thank you because you did something that no one could do. I suffer from visual problems, so your programs with their independence of vision helped me a lot.

Mr. Speaker, the hundreds of such testimonial letters and e-mail messages that are received each month are proof that Special English makes a difference in the lives of people around the world. I invite my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Special English branch of the Voice of America on its 40th anniversary.

DR. PETER LUNDIN, A VERY
SPECIAL ROLE MODEL

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1999

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, kidney failure, and the need for dialysis 3 times weekly, is a devastating disease that grinds many people down.

One of the most remarkable people I know is Dr. A. Peter Lundin, who experienced kidney failure as a young man 33 years ago, but who entered the world of medicine, became a nephrologist, and has had a remarkable and successful medical practice since then. He has been President of the American Association of Kidney Patients and a tireless advocate for the Nation's quarter million renal patients.

He is truly a role model, a figure of courage and determination, to thousands. I would like to include in the RECORD at this point an article he recently wrote for *RenalIFE* entitled "Dialysis at the Beginning."

Thank you, Dr. Lundin, for the great help and inspiration you have given to so many.

DIALYSIS AT THE BEGINNING

(By A. Peter Lundin, MD)

Patients starting on dialysis today do not realize how easy and routine it has become. Since the 1960s when it began, dialysis therapy has grown into a well-organized, efficiently run, multi-billion dollar industry. From the perspective of the doctor and provider, it is no big deal to start a patient on dialysis today. Everybody who needs it, can get it. Patients really cannot be blamed for their ignorance of how relatively easy they have it because the emotional trauma of losing your kidneys and beginning a new and restricted life with dialysis has not changed. What has changed in this regard is much less attention today is paid to emotional adjustment. Patients are told when they need an access placed and when to start dialysis, often with little consideration of the impact of this new and dramatic event on their lives. Dialysis units are often compared with factory assembly lines where patients come, get their treatment and leave without so much as a word of concern.

It was not like this when I began on hemodialysis in 1966. Then it was available in only a few centers scattered across the country. You had to have a willing insurance company or pay for it yourself. Because there were very few slots available you were chosen by a committee based on your social worth. Only breadwinners or housewives caring for working husbands and children were eligible. You were expected to continue working after you started dialysis. If you

had another complicating disease such as diabetes or were over 50 years of age, dialysis was not even offered to you.

The therapy itself was cumbersome and took a long time. It was done in settings where lots of nurses and doctors were available because of the uncertainty of how stable patients would be. Everybody was carefully observed by a psychiatrist for signs of distress. Everything was being measured because there was much to learn about this new therapy. How much time to spend on the machine and how often during the week to dialyze were still being developed. The few medications available for high blood pressure had powerful side effects and were rarely effective. There were no replacements for the erythropoietin and active vitamin D, which the dying kidneys had stopped making, therefore we were all constantly anemic. To get my hematocrit (amount of red cells in the blood) above 20 percent I needed frequent blood transfusions. The only way to control phosphorous in the blood was to eat a diet without phosphorous containing foods and to take Amphogel, an aluminum containing antacid. In those days Amphogel tasted like chalk. It came only as large unswallowable tablets or in liquid form and was extremely constipating. Due in part to the unpalatability of this therapy, some patients already had severe crippling bone disease. Others were already running out of areas for new accesses, their arteries and veins having been used up by multiple external catheters.

In those days we did not have grafts or fistulas. We dialyzed through an external shunt in the arm or leg. In my case it was in my leg so I had more independence in putting myself on and off the machine. While I did not have to worry about getting stuck with needles, the shunts caused serious concerns of their own. They easily got infected, damaged the veins and arteries, and often clotted. All of these problems led to a shunt life expectancy of about six months. One of mine was chronically leaking from the arterial side, forcing me to walk on crutches from class to class. After getting heparin for dialysis it might take several hours with pressure to stop bleeding. When it clotted I had my own declotting kits. Sometimes it would take several hours to open the shunt up again.

I was an undergraduate student at Santa Clara University in California when my kidneys failed. I was not a candidate for transplant, and as a student I was not a dialysis candidate either because I would have to become dependent on my family again. Nevertheless by a series of fortunate events the future came about and I am here 33 years later to tell about it.

I learned how to dialyze myself at the University of Washington in Seattle in their Remote Home Dialysis Program. After three months of training I returned to Northern California and to school. I had the hope and expectation of becoming a medical doctor, and I transferred to Stanford University, feeling it would be easier to get into medical school from there. While taking a full course load of physics, chemistry, biology and mathematics I dialyzed at home. The treatments were done, then as now, three times per week, but they lasted for 10 hours. Clearly, to be able to go to school the dialysis sessions had to occur overnight. After setting up the machine I would get on about 7 p.m. and off at 5 a.m. Of course, I had to sleep and did while the machine was washing the blood.

When I started dialyzing at home, dialyzers and blood tubing did not yet come in clean packages out of a box. They had to be put together by hand. At first, I had specially made glass drip chambers and long roles of plastic tubing. Dialysis membranes

came in a large flat box. The open end of the tubing had to be softened by sticking it in acetone and was then attached to both ends of the glass drip chamber. The dialysis membranes were soaked and sanitized for several hours in a container filled with acetic acid. Carefully removed, they had to be stretched over long plastic boards. There were four membranes divided into two layers each between three boards. Then this construction was filled with formaldehyde overnight before the next dialysis. With practice I was able to put it all together in a bit less than an hour. Taking it apart when the dialysis was over took less time, but before the next dialysis it had to be put together again.

My break came in 1968 when I was accepted to medical school in Brooklyn. It was my salvation. I was put on dialysis for 14 hours overnight, three times per week. I felt much better. I was learning to become a doctor. I got my first and only fistula which works well to this day. It was from that period of my life I learned some very important lessons about how to survive with dialysis: the importance of good dialysis and a reliable blood access.

Getting dialysis treatments today is, in many ways, very much easier on the patient, who is on average older and having many more medical problems. Supplies, equipment, medications and ways to treat other medical problems have greatly improved over the years. While having one's access fail is no less traumatic today than it was back then, the future promises to bring additional advances to improve the lives of patients with kidney failure.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SOUTH-
EAST FEDERAL CENTER PUBLIC-
PRIVATE REDEVELOPMENT ACT
OF 1999

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1999

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, along with Chairman BOB FRANKS today, I rise to introduce the Southeast Federal Center Public-Private Redevelopment Act of 1999 (SEFCA) to develop the largest undeveloped parcel of prime real estate here in the District of Columbia—the Southeast Federal Center located in Southeast Washington. This bill follows a tour of the site at the suggestion of Rep. BOB FRANKS, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings, Hazardous Materials and Pipeline Transportation, as a result of questions I raised to General Services Administration (GSA) officials at a congressional hearing on May 11, 1999, concerning the failure of the federal government to make productive use of this valuable federal land while the government pays to rent and lease space for federal facilities.

I recently held a town meeting in the District focusing on the development of the Southeast Federal Center and other properties owned by the federal government and the jobs and spin-off economic benefits that they inevitably have on their surrounding communities. Because the parcel is located in this city, the District of Columbia would gain immeasurably from the project at the same time that the federal government finally would achieve productive use and revenue from valuable property. The win-win approach embodied in this bill has clear potential for a new kind of partnership between hard pressed cities and the federal government.

The Southeast Federal Center is a 55-acre undeveloped site just 5 minutes from the U.S. Capitol. Located between M Street, S.E. and the Anacostia River next to the Washington Navy Yard, the site is considered by real estate and land use experts to be one of the most valuable pieces of property remaining on the entire east coast. It is as important a federal parcel as Constitution Avenue and Pennsylvania Avenue, the existing prime locations for federal facilities. The property was once a part of the Washington Navy Yard, but approximately 30 years ago, this large parcel was transferred to the GSA in anticipation that the site would be developed into office space for federal agencies. For years, the site remained environmentally degraded, but I have worked hard to secure funds for this purpose, and to its credit, Congress responded by appropriating the necessary funds in FY 1997–99, and environmental upgrading is nearing completion. Yet, despite its inherent value, prime location, a \$30 million infusion from the federal government for environmental cleanup of the site, and a proposed mall with stores and amenities to be built by the government to serve federal employees and the neighborhood, GSA has been continually frustrated in attempts to attract federal government tenants to the site, and the property has remained undeveloped. Thus, instead of using this federal land to house federal agencies or for other productive purposes, the federal government rents other space throughout the region. The financial loss to the federal government as a result of its failure to make use of this valuable asset is incalculable.

Federal land cannot be used for other than federal purposes without legislation and the new approach embodied in this bill. One of the main reasons the site still lies unused is because the federal government has been unable to commit sufficient financial resources for its development. The bill would overcome this obstacle by creating a public-private partnership whereby the federal government would make the land available for development and a private developer would furnish the necessary capital to make the land productive. This kind of partnership represents an important breakthrough in securing the highest and best use for federal resources, securing revenue for the federal government, and saving the government money while at the same time contributing to the local D.C. economy and its neighborhood. The approach is mutually beneficial: the federal government makes its property available for development and revenue-producing occupancy and the developer, selected competitively, receives a valuable opportunity.

Our bill would authorize the Administrator of the GSA to enter into agreements with a private entity to provide for acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, operation, maintenance, or use of facilities located at the site. The bill provides the GSA with wide latitude to enter into arrangements to bring any appropriate development work to the site—private, federal, local, or some combination. The bill also specifies that any agreement entered between the GSA and the developing entity must (1) have as its primary purpose enhancing the value of the Southeast Federal Center; (2) be negotiated pursuant to procedures that protect the federal government's interests and promote a competitive bidding process; (3) provide an option for the federal government to

lease and occupy any office space in the developed facilities; (4) not require, unless otherwise determined by the GSA, federal ownership of any developed facilities; and (5) describe the duties and consideration for which the U.S. and the public or private entities involved are responsible. The bill also authorizes GSA to accept non-monetary, in-kind consideration, such as the provision of goods and services at the site.

I very much appreciate Chairman BOB FRANKS for his indispensable leadership on the bill. The Southeast Federal Center has been a subject at hearings since I came to Congress almost 10 years ago, and before. BOB FRANKS is the first chair of the Subcommittee to initiate action. New to the chairmanship of the Subcommittee, he was astonished to discover during my questioning of GSA witnesses that so large and valuable a federal parcel has long gone unused while taxpayers had been laying out billions of dollars to lease space for federal facilities. On the spot, he suggested that the subcommittee tour the parcel. Shortly thereafter, Chairman FRANKS indicated that he wanted to hold a hearing to work for expeditious passage of a bill for productive use of the parcel and revenue to the federal government. The result is a bipartisan effort made possible by the Chairman's understanding that something could be done about a notorious waste of a valuable federal resource.

I urge rapid passage of the Southeast Federal Center Public-Private Redevelopment Act of 1999 so that the progress we have made thus far can soon produce a result at once beneficial to the federal government and the nation's capital.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO EXPAND THE ACREAGE LIMITATION FOR SODIUM LEASES

HON. BARBARA CUBIN

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1999

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to amend the Mineral Leasing Act (MLA) to grant the Secretary of the Interior the discretion to increase the number of federal leases which may be held by any one producer in a single State. The present acreage limitation for sodium leases of 15,360 acres has been in place for five decades—longer than any other existing law. In fact, sodium is the only mineral subject to the MLA which has not had an increase in acreage since the law was amended in 1948. My bill would increase that limitation to 30,720 acres per producer. Frankly, the current limit is just out of step with the competitive and technological advances of this industry and must be changed as we move into the next century.

The MLA set forth acreage limits to ensure that no single entity held too much of any single mineral reserve. This remains an important objective. A lease limitation ensures that there is sufficient competition, while providing an incentive for development of these reserves and ensuring a reasonable rate of return to the Federal and State Treasuries. My bill is consistent with these objectives and seeks only to grant the Secretary of the Interior the discretionary authority to adjust the present lease

limitation to current economic and international conditions.

Mr. Speaker, I offer this bill after carefully reviewing current conditions of the trona industry in my State. In the course of that review, I have been reminded that U.S. soda ash producers, four of which are in Wyoming, are extremely competitive with one another for a share of the relatively flat domestic market. They are also faced with strong international competition.

With that in mind, I believe this legislation is critical to the domestic industry to sustain its global competitiveness. Wyoming is the Saudi Arabia of the world in terms of trona deposits, generating some 12 million tons of soda ash per year and \$400 million to our balance of trade. But I have also learned that we cannot take this industry for granted. Like so many industries basic to our economy such as steel, paper, aluminum, copper and coal, the soda ash producers must take measures to stay competitive. Many countries, including China and India, with vast supplies of trona, have erected tariff and non-tariff barriers to support their own less efficient producers, making it difficult to export U.S. soda ash.

For this reason, U.S. producers have formed the American Natural Soda Ash Corporation (ANSAC), a Webb-Pomarene trading association, in recognition of the fact that growth of the U.S. soda ash industry is directly tied to its ability to effectively export. ANSAC is the sole authorized exporter of soda ash and is wholly owned by the six U.S. sodium producers. It accounts for the employment of some 20,000 people in the U.S. and exports to 45 different countries.

This is but one example of how our domestic industry has taken the steps necessary to compete effectively abroad. In addition, the producers in my state are making major investments in modernizing their facilities and sustaining the level of capital investment necessary to continue to be competitive both at home and abroad. The start up cost for a new soda ash operation is estimated to be at least \$350 million dollars and to develop a world class mine, \$150 million. Putting this in perspective, our Wyoming soda ash producers invest on average twice as much as their counterparts in the Powder River coal basin. This is largely due to the fact that soda ash is mined underground and thus requires a sophisticated processing plant to turn raw ore into finished products. That is simply the reality of what is required to stay competitive.

But more importantly, at these costs, a new entrant, as well as existing producers, must have a predictable mine plan. A primary component of such a plan is a predictable level of reserves that will last several decades. My bill would help provide this predictability by giving the Secretary of the Interior the discretion to raise lease limits on a case-by-case basis if the producer can show it is in need of additional reserves to maintain its operations.

In short, what discourages new entrants into this process is not available acreage, but the realities of capital investment required to sustain a competitive soda ash operation. Because domestic consumption is only anticipated to grow at about one percent over the next ten years, a new producer must have the wherewithal to build an operation which can effectively compete in international markets, where a 60 percent growth rate is expected over the next decade. Soda ash prices have

been declining about 1 percent a year since 1991. Any company coming into this industry has to recognize that their investment will take a while to realize returns.

In summary, the bill I am introducing today is necessary for a number of reasons. It is consistent with good mining and environmental practices and it is good public policy. I commend it to my colleagues for their support.

CONGRATULATING CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY ON ITS 150TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1999

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to commemorate the 150th anniversary of Central Connecticut State University (CCSU), a regional, comprehensive university in my hometown dedicated to learning in the liberal arts and sciences and the strengthening of our communities and economy.

To appreciate the importance of this University to the state of Connecticut and the city of New Britain, we need to understand its remarkable history of anticipating the educational needs of our society as they have developed and responding with forward thinking, high quality courses and new partnerships.

CCSU is Connecticut's oldest, publicly-supported institution of higher education. Founded in 1849 as the New Britain Normal School, a training facility for teachers, it moved to the site of its modern-day campus in 1922. Eleven years later it became the Teachers College of Connecticut and began offering 4 year Bachelor of Arts degrees.

In 1959, with the capacity to offer liberal arts degrees, it became the Central Connecticut State College and in 1983, the Central Connecticut State University. The University now not only offers a wide range of undergraduate but also graduate programs.

CCSU plays an important role in the state of Connecticut's education mission. It is the largest of four comprehensive Universities within the Connecticut State University System and enrolls 12,000 full-time and part-time students. Its 400 full-time faculty members, 350 lecturers and over 500 administrators and staff are dedicated to providing a quality educational experience to these students.

One can learn a great deal about a university from how it defines itself. CCSU's mission statement clearly articulates its goal of not only educating its students but of preparing them for making positive contributions in the challenging, fast paced world of work and the equally important world of civic responsibility.

"With learning at the heart of all our activities, our fundamental responsibility is to empower students to attain the highest standards of academic achievement, public service and personal development. Preparing students for enlightened and productive participation in a global society is our obligation."

Through CCSU's active participation in the State and the communities of New Britain and Central Connecticut, it not only provides a quality education to its students but provides them with an excellent example of community

involvement and volunteerism. The State of Connecticut affords a special designation to those programs which contribute to the betterment of the State as a whole and CCSU has earned the "Center for Excellence" designation in both international education and technology education.

CCSU has long been a generous partner with the people of New Britain as they look for ways to bring new businesses to the town and to promote a better quality of life for all of its residents. As manufacturing faced the challenges of competing globally, CCSU developed the state's first Masters degree in Industrial Technical Management to accelerate the modernization of manufacturing management to enhance quality and productivity. This not only better prepared students to help lead the rebirth of manufacturing, but made critical resources available to the multitude of small and medium sized manufacturers being challenged to meet new standards to succeed in serving globally competing companies. Following this development of its graduate courses, CCSU developed a Center for International Education and a Program in International Business as well as developed partnerships with educational institutions in 19 countries around the world. CCSU is the State's flagship university in international education.

In its own neighborhood of New Britain and Central Connecticut, the University works with many city and community programs to promote the economic development of New Britain, including the Mayor's Development Cabinet, the Metro Economic Development Authority; the New Britain Marketing Collaborative and the Greater New Britain Network Group and the Initiative for a Competitive Inner City.

The Center for Social Research (CSR) at CCSU is also involved in enhancing economic development by providing critical resources to our Neighborhood Revitalization Zones (NRZ) including the Broad Street NRZ, the Arch Street NRZ and the North and Oak Street NRZ. It conducted research to identify the unemployed and the underemployed in our city neighborhoods to enable the city to attract employers who could hire them. This approach promises to both strengthen the economic base of the community and improve people's lives without creating the urban and environmental problems that accompany commuters and their automobiles.

CCSU serves as a resource for the community at large by performing needs assessment and public opinion surveys, developing training workshops, and using its resources to help community organizations address specific needs. It is also conducting surveys for the Main Street New Britain Project to identify the combination of shops and restaurants that will bring more people to downtown Main Street.

In addition, it has partnered with the Klingberg Family Centers of New Britain, a day-school and residential facility for troubled children and families, to create a Community Outreach Center to better serve our families. CCSU's Tutor Corp, funded by Stanley Works, is a group of 40 students who work with 150 New Britain middle and high school students at risk for dropping out of school. The tutors also provide support to the Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program at Pathways Senderos.

I pay tribute to CCSU's remarkable history of leadership in education and creative development of partnerships strengthening our community and economy. As Central Con-

necticut State University nears its 150th anniversary on October 23, 1999, I salute this fine institution that has served as a stable and generous source of information, expertise, guidance and charity throughout its history as it prepares the state's youths for adulthood and partners with communities to solve problems. We congratulate CCSU on her long and successful history and thank her for her leadership into the new millennium.

HATE CRIMES PREVENTION ACT

HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1999

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, without check, hate can vein our society like subterranean mold, popping up now and then to spread vitriol over the land. On the occasion of the anniversary of Matthew Shephards' brutal killing, and in memory of those who have also lost their lives due to their race, national origin, disability or sexual orientation, I speak out today in support of the Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 1999. Additionally, I urge my colleagues to preserve its inclusion in the Conference Report for the Departments of Commerce, Justice and State and the Judiciary Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2000.

The hate crimes legislation in both the House and the Senate have been widely supported. The inclusion of the House and Senate versions of this bill in the C/J/S Conference report is critical to its success. I urge my colleagues on the Conference Committee to include this measure in their final report. Its long past time. Over the last year we have heard from the families of individuals whose lives have been viciously ended. These families, and those they speak for, have asked us to expand the federal jurisdiction to reach serious, violent hate crimes. With hope, the day will come that this type of measure will no longer be necessary. But until that time, let us act now so that more families do not have to live through the tragedy of losing a loved one to this type of vicious hate.

STOP RESUMPTION OF MILITARY TIES TO PAKISTAN

HON. BILL McCOLLUM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1999

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today out of my great concern for the possible resumption of military supply between the U.S. and Pakistan. The Department of Defense Appropriations conference report allows the President to waive certain sanctions against India and Pakistan under the Glenn and Pressler amendments. While I am pleased that the economic and technological restrictions have been lifted, I am gravely concerned about the prospect of military exchanges with an unstable Pakistan.

As I am sure colleagues are aware, Pakistan's government has been "dismissed" by its army, leaving the country in much uncertainty. As a new nuclear state, this type of disruption should certainly cause concern for its neighbor. However, this is compounded by the

role that the Pakistani military played in the recent Kargil episode which erupted this May. The Indian Army discovered the infiltration of Pakistani regular troops and an assortment of ISI-sponsored Mujahideen into the northern parts of Indian Kashmir.

There is no doubt that the Pakistani military supported, encouraged, and participated in this incursion. To allow U.S. military support to the very organization that prompted this action would send the signal that the U.S. supports such action. Late today, I received a communication from India's Prime Minister A.B. Vajpayee, expressing his government's concern over the repeal of the Pressler amendment. Mr. Vajpayee's statement echoes my concern over the signal that this action will send to Pakistan, endorsement of the action in Kargil.

I encourage my colleagues to carefully consider the ramifications of repealing this provision at this time and the potential that it has to seriously damage our relationship with a long-standing friend, India.

SENSE OF THE HOUSE URGING 95 PERCENT OF FEDERAL EDUCATION DOLLARS BE SPENT IN THE CLASSROOM

SPEECH OF

HON. DAVID M. McINTOSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 12, 1999

Mr. McINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 303 expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that 95 percent of Federal education dollars be spent in the classroom. Currently as few as 65 cents of every Federal education dollar is reaching the place where it can do the most good. In some places across the country, the discrepancy is even greater. Consumed by the bureaucracy and special interests, funds are not reaching the people for whom they are meant—the children.

During the 105th Congress, the Education Subcommittee on Oversight and Reform investigated the trail of Federal dollars from the taxpayer's pocket book through the government money mill and back to the schoolhouse. In the course their investigations, they discovered quite a few leaks in the system. Taxpayer money is lost at each level on bureaucracy, paperwork, and other nonclassroom-centered activities.

Every year, millions of dollars, hours of work, and talent are lost on paperwork. Using resources which should be spent in the classroom on children, paperwork places a burden on teachers and local administrators taking them away from the most important work they perform.

According to the Education at a Crossroads Report released last year by the Education Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations the U.S. Department of Education requires over 48.6 million hours' worth of paperwork per year—or the equivalent of 25,000 employees working full-time. Without fully accounting for all the attachments and supplemental submissions required with each application, the Committee counted more than 20,000 pages of applications states must fill out to receive federal education funds each year.

One governor noted in his testimony that local schools in his state had to submit as many as 170 federal reports totaling more than 700 pages during a single year. This report also noted that more than 50 percent of the paperwork required by a local school is a result of federal programs which account for 6 percent of the funding.

Principal Steve Hall of Muncie, Indiana who administers Federal funds for schools in my home town recently told me, "We still recommend and request a reduction in grant preparation and paperwork for the Title I program for our school district. If this preparation was reduced, we could spend more time for planning and preparing to work with high-needs students, and the more time with students means more educational success for our students."

Directing money away from paperwork and toward students has become a high priority for me during the reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. I am a proud co-sponsor of this resolution because I believe it should serve as a guide for every piece of education legislation we write this Congress.

The resolution clearly spells out our education priorities and draws a clear distinction between our vision and that of our opponents. We believe local educators are the best people to make resource allocation decisions about students, not Washington bureaucrats. Educators understand their students' background and needs and can respond directly to them. We trust parents and teachers to use the money to best meet the unique needs of children in their care.

This resolution raises the bar urging nothing less than 95 percent of funds go to children. We must prioritize the way we spend our education dollars, and put children first. It is that simple. It is the standard I intend to use while in Congress and throughout my career in public service. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution and use its principles to guide their efforts in reforming education.

CONGRATULATING TAIWAN ON ITS NATIONAL DAY

HON. LINDSEY O. GRAHAM

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1999

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Taiwan on its National Day. I wish to extend my condolences to the people of Taiwan who have lost loved ones during Taiwan's most recent earthquakes, and I pray that Taiwan will soon return to normalcy. The Taiwanese government has been trying its very best to help all victims and their families with financial and psychological assistance whenever and wherever it is needed. I am pleased to learn that they have received so much international assistance from around the world as they begin to rebuild. The people of the United States have been so generous with their donations of time and materials in an effort to help Taiwan cope with the devastation of the quake.

The silver lining of this latest tragedy is that it proves Taiwan is not alone in the world. Taiwan has many friends here and around the world who stand willing and ready to help. We

hope that Taiwan will have fully recovered in time to celebrate their next National Day.

DR. AULAKH NAMED KHALISTAN MAN OF THE YEAR

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1999

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to note that the annual convention of the Council of Khalistan named Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan, as Khalistan Man of the Year.

Dr. Aulakh is well known to us here on Capitol Hill. He has been a tireless advocate for freedom for the Sikhs. He has consistently worked to expose the brutal human-rights violations committed against the Sikhs by the Indian government. He has worked with us here in Congress to preserve the true history of the Sikhs which the Indian government is trying to alter.

Dr. Aulakh has also worked for the rights of Sikhs in this country. He provided information to support asylum requests. He has supported Charan Singh Kalsi, the Sikhs who was fired by the New York Transit Authority because he refused to remove his turban for a hard hat. He is actively working to get the authorities in Mentor, OH, outside Cleveland, to drop concealed weapons charges against Gurbachan Singh Bhatia for carrying his kirpan, a ceremonial sword required by the Sikh religion.

For all of these reasons and more, Dr. Aulakh deserves the support of all Sikhs and richly deserves the title of Khalistan Man of the Year.

I submit the resolution designating Dr. Aulakh Khalistan Man of the Year into the RECORD for the information of my colleagues.

RESOLUTION DESIGNATING DR. AULAKH KHALISTAN'S MAN OF THE YEAR FOR 1999

PASSED AT THE CONVENTION OF THE COUNCIL OF KHALISTAN, OCTOBER 9-10, 1999, RICHMOND HILL, NY

Whereas the struggle for a free Khalistan is the most important issue facing the Sikh Nation;

Whereas Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh and the Council of Khalistan have been working tirelessly for this goal for eleven years;

Whereas Dr. Aulakh has been very successful in internationalizing the Sikh freedom struggle, in bringing the genocide against the Sikhs and other minorities to the attention of Congress and the media, in giving speeches, raising funds, and otherwise creating a political and social climate that brings Sikh freedom closer to fulfillment;

Therefore be it resolved by the delegates of this convention:

That Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan, is hereby designated as Khalistan's Man of the Year for 1999.

WORLD SHOULD SUPPORT SIKH FREEDOM

HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1999

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, when I picked up my Washington Times on October

7, I was pleased to see a letter from Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, whom many of us know well.

Dr. Aulakh, who is the President of the Council of Khalistan, wrote about the Sikh independence struggle. He noted that Sikhs are "culturally, religiously, and linguistically distinct from Hindu India" and that they ruled Punjab independently for many years before the British conquered the subcontinent.

Dr. Aulakh's letter asked why India, which prides itself on being democratic, doesn't hold a plebiscite in Punjab, Khalistan on the question of independence. That is the democratic way to do things. But India appears to care more about achieving hegemony in South Asia than it does about the democratic principles it proclaims.

It is interesting that this letter ran on the 12th anniversary of the day the Sikh nation declared the independence of the Sikh homeland, Punjab, naming their new country Khalistan.

The recent elections in India underline the instability of India's multiethnic state. India has 18 official languages and Christians, Sikhs, Muslims, and others suffer from religious persecution. Many experts predict that India will soon break up.

America and the world should support the freedom movements in Khalistan, Kashmir, Nagaland, Assam, and the other nations seeking their freedom from India. We should cut American aid to India until it learns to respect human rights and we should work for an internationally-supervised plebiscite in Punjab, Khalistan, in Kashmir, in Nagaland, and in all the other areas seeking independence, on the question of their future political status.

Mr. Speaker, I insert Dr. Aulakh's letter into the RECORD. I hope that my colleagues will read it.

[From the Washington Times, Oct. 7, 1999]

**SIKH INDEPENDENCE DESERVES
INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT**

(By Gurmit Singh Aulakh)

We appreciate Arnold Beichman's mention of the Sikh struggle for an independent Khalistan ("Crossing the mini-state frontier," Commentary, Sept. 23). Sikhs are culturally, linguistically and religiously distinct from Hindu India, and we have a history of self-rule in Punjab. Sikhs are a separate nation.

Sikhs drove foreign invaders out of the subcontinent in the 18th century. Banda Singh Bahadar established Khalsa rule in Punjab in 1710. The Sikh rule lasted until 1716. Sikh rule was re-established in 1765, lasting until the British conquest of 1849. Sikh rule extended to Kabul and was considered one of the powers in South Asia. Since then, the Sikh nation has been struggling to regain its sovereignty.

No Sikh has ever signed the Indian constitution. On Oct. 7, 1987, the Sikh nation declared its independence, forming the separate nation of Khalistan. Our effort to liberate Khalistan is peaceful, democratic and nonviolent, but our declaration of independence is irrevocable and nonnegotiable.

India claims that the struggle for independence is over. If that is the case, why doesn't "the world's largest democracy" hold a plebiscite in Punjab to decide the question of independence the democratic way?

India is not one country. It is an empire of many countries that was thrown together by the British for their administrative convenience. Like the former Soviet Union, it is destined to fall apart.

In the June 17, 1994, issue of Strategic Investment, Jack Wheeler of the Freedom Research Foundation predicted that within 10 years, India "will cease to exist as we know [it]." Stanley Wolpert, a professor at the University of California in Los Angeles who wrote a biography on the late Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, predicted on CNN that both India and Pakistan will soon break up.

Sikhs oppose tyranny wherever it rears its head. Consequently, we support freedom for the people of Kashmir, Nagaland and other countries seeking their freedom.

The world helped East Timor achieve its freedom. The world helped Kosovo achieve its freedom. It is time for the free nations of the world to cut off aid to India and support an internationally supervised plebiscite to help the people of Khalistan, Kashmir, Nagaland and all nations of South Asia to achieve their freedom.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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

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

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, October 14, 1999 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

OCTOBER 15

9 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management, Restructuring and the District of Columbia Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine quality management at the Federal level.

SD-628

10:30 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nomination of Donald Stuart Hays, of Virginia, to be Representative to the United Nations for U.N. Management and Reform, with the rank of Ambassador; and the nomination of James B. Cunningham, of Pennsylvania, to be Deputy Representative to the United Nations, with the rank and status of Ambassador.

SD-419

OCTOBER 19

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings to examine future naval operations at the Atlantic Fleet Weapons Training Facility.

SD-106

10 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1608, to provide annual payments to the States and counties from National Forest System lands managed by the Forest Service, and the reversioned Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands managed predominantly by the Bureau of Land Management, for use by the counties in which the lands are situated for the benefit of the public schools, roads, emergency and other public purposes; to encourage and provide new mechanism for cooperation between counties and the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management to make necessary investments in federal lands, and reaffirm the positive connection between Federal Lands counties and Federal Lands; and for other purposes.

SD-366

Judiciary

Antitrust, Business Rights, and Competition Subcommittee

To hold hearings on issues relating to the MCIWorldcom/Sprint merger.

SD-226

Environment and Public Works

Fisheries, Wildlife, and Drinking Water Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the benefits and policy concerns related to habitat conservation plans.

SD-406

10:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1378 and H.R. 391, bills to amend chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, for the purposes of facilitating compliance by small businesses with certain Federal paperwork requirements, to establish a task force to examine the feasibility of streamlining paperwork requirements applicable to small businesses.

SD-628

2 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Governmental Affairs

To hold joint oversight hearings on the implementation of provisions of the Department of Defense Authorization Act which create the National Nuclear Security Administration.

SH-216

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

National Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1365, to amend the National Preservation Act of 1966 to extend the authorization for the Historic Preservation Fund and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; S. 1434, to amend the National Historic Preservation Act to reauthorize that Act; and H.R. 834, to extend the authorization for the National Historic Preservation Fund.

SD-366

OCTOBER 20

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings to examine the use of performance enhancing drugs in Olympic competition.

SR-253

Judiciary

To hold hearings on the Justice Department's role and the FALN.

SD-226

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Transportation Equity Act in the 21st Century, focusing on Indian reservation roads; to be followed by a business meeting on pending calendar business.

SR-485

2 p.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on extradition Treaty between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Korea (hereinafter referred to as "the Treaty"), signed at Washington on June 9, 1998 (Treaty Doc. 106-02).

SD-419

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Water and Power Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1167, to amend the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act to provide for expanding the scope of the Independent Scientific Review Panel; S. 1694, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study on the reclamation and reuse of water and wastewater in the State of Hawaii; S. 1612, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain irrigation project property to certain irrigation and reclamation districts in the State of Nebraska; S. 1474, providing conveyance of the Palmetto Bend project to the State of Texas; S. 1697, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to refund certain collections received pursuant to the Reclamation Reform Act of 1982; and S. 1178, to direct the Secretary of the In-

terior to convey certain parcels of land acquired for the Blunt Reservoir and Pierre Canal features of the Oahe Irrigation Project, South Dakota, to the Commission of Schools and Public Lands of the State of South Dakota for the purpose of mitigating lost wildlife habitat, on the condition that the current preferential leaseholders shall have an option to purchase the parcels from the Commission.

SD-366

OCTOBER 21

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

To resume hearings on the lessons learned from the military operations conducted as part of Operation Allied Force, and associated relief operations, with respect to Kosovo; to be followed by a closed hearing (SR-222).

SD-106

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold oversight hearings on issues related to land withdrawals and potential National Monument designations using the Antiquities Act, or Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

SD-366

OCTOBER 26

2:30 p.m.

Armed Services

Readiness and Management Support Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the Real Property Management Program and the maintenance of the historic homes and senior offices' quarters.

SR-222

OCTOBER 27

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for elementary and secondary education assistance, focusing on Indian educational programs; to be followed by a business meeting on pending calendar business.

SR-285

NOVEMBER 4

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Resources on S. 1586, to reduce the fractionated ownership of Indian Lands; and S. 1315, to permit the leasing of oil and gas rights on certain lands held in trust for the Navajo Nation or allotted to a member of the Navajo Nation, in any case in which there is consent from a specified percentage interest in the parcel of land under consideration for lease.

Room to be announced

CANCELLATIONS

OCTOBER 26

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 882, to strengthen provisions in the Energy Policy Act of 1992 and the Federal Nonnuclear Energy Research and Development Act of 1974 with respect to potential Climate Change.

SD-366